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INTERNATIONAL

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R-PARIS: Tuesday variable.  
51. Wednesday variable. LON-  
17. Temp. 21-18 (70-61). Wed.  
HAWAII: Slight. ROME: Tues-  
day 27-17 (81-63). NEW YORK:  
Sun. 30-13 (86-55).

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.50	Switzerland	20.10
Belgium	20.10	Taiwan	20.10
Denmark	3.50 D.M.	Thailand	20.10
France	2.50 F.	Turkey	20.10
Germany	1.50 D.M.	U.S. Military (24m)	50.00
Greece	15 D.R.	Yugoslavia	15 D.
India	80 Ru.		
Iran	400 Rials		
Italy	1.50 Lira		
Japan	100 Yen		
South Korea	100 Won		

## Civilians Reported Slain Somalis, Somalis Large Atrocities

Aug. 1 (AP).—Somali guerrillas fighting for control of Ethiopia's southeastern Ogaden region today declared administrative committees were being set up in towns 10 days of clashes with government forces.

Western Somali Liberation Front and the Ethiopian government charged each other's forces with the slaying of a semi-desert region.

A man military command accused Somalia, which backs the guerrillas, of air attacks that inflicted "heavy" casualties on civilians in two areas of north-eastern Ogaden.

The Liberation Front charged that Ethiopian forces had begun a "scorched earth" program in areas where they had lost battles.

The Liberation Front, quoted in a Radio Mogadishu broadcast from the Somali capital, accused Ethiopian forces of "destroying towns, farms and livestock owned by the people in the liberated areas."

The broadcast, monitored here, also said Ethiopian soldiers were committing atrocities against civilians. Liberation front sympathizers were being burned alive or mutilated, the radio claimed.

According to a separate official Somali news agency dispatch reaching here today, inhabitants of "liberated towns" are establishing administrative committees.

The guerrillas claim to have "liberated" most villages and hamlets in the Ogaden region.

A brief broadcast from Ethiopia, also monitored here today, claimed Somalia. Air Force planes had launched strikes on the northeastern Ogaden centers of Degahbur and Aware, inflicting "heavy casualties on the civilian population of the area—women, children and the aged in particular."

## Tracing the origin of Ethiopian-Somali conflict, Page 2

...Zulfikar All the Prime Minister's Peoples' Party returned to power after a coup staged a coup look power and law in order violence which about 350 lives in nd judiciary will election. Pakistan's rom allegations of the general elec

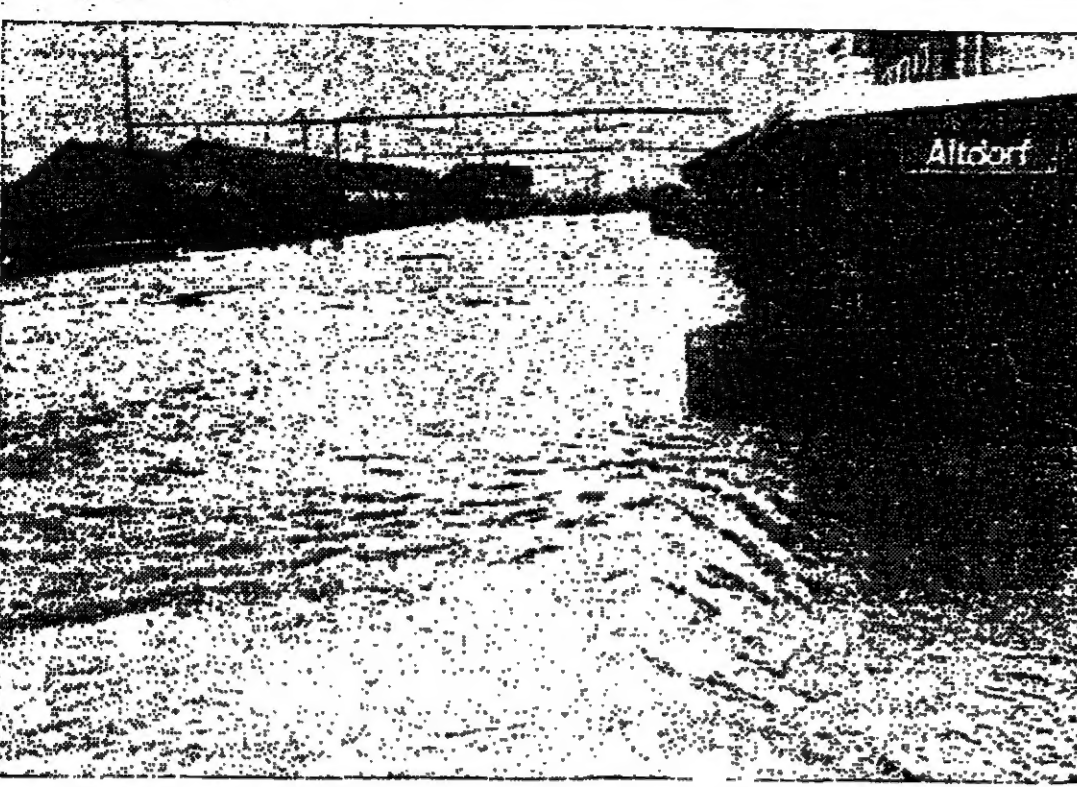
## U-2 Pilot Downed Dies in Copter Crash

S. Aug. 1 (AP).—Powers, the former spook, was shot down in the crash, today authorities

...was at the copter on his way headquarters in aing aerial shots uberna brush fire. was identified by 1 chief, and the fied by a Los Angeles photographer who the body was said a Los An-artment spokes-ond victim was meraman George



Francis Gary Powers



Main railway station in Altdorf, capital of canton of Uri, Switzerland, after downpour.

## 105 Drowned in Japan, S. Korea

PARIS, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Heavy rainfall today and over the week-end brought havoc to parts of Europe while a tornado ripped through Wisconsin and 105 persons drowned in swimming accidents in Japan and South Korea.

Twelve hours of rainfall in Switzerland, cut power lines, railroads and key highways and stalled thousands of tourists headed back from vacations in southern Europe. At least one man drowned, police reported today.

Up to 10 feet of rubble and mud covered a section of the Gotthard line, a key north-south rail link, forcing all international trains to be rerouted via the Simplon Tunnel. The Gotthard road also was blocked, causing long detours for thousands of cars.

In Austria, heavy rains over the weekend and today led to widespread flooding. Hardest hit were the provinces of Salzburg and Tyrol, where many roads were inundated and authorities had to evacuate homes.

In Austria's westernmost province of Vorarlberg a West German girl drowned.

In Italy, the southbound track of the Brenner railway line was blocked today by a landslide near the town of Chiusa, in the South Tyrol region.

Authorities reported a train from Austria bound for Bologna was stopped before it could run into the landslide, caused by the heavy rains of the past few days which caused a number of landslides in this region close to the Austrian border.

In West Germany, Alpine passes, highways and railroads were blocked by landslides and flooded rivers in Bavaria today.

The floods increased confusion caused by a bumper-to-bumper stream of summer vacationers heading for Austria and Switzerland. Waiting times at border crossings lasted up to an hour.

Rivers Rising

In Bavaria, the Inn, Salzach, Iller and Lech rivers continued rising today after authorities reported flooding in many parts of the Berchtesgaden, Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Tyrol regions.

In the United States, damage estimates have soared into the millions from tornadoes which killed one man and destroyed dozens of homes and farm buildings as they ripped through northwestern Wisconsin.

Twisters hit some of the same counties that suffered some \$50 million in damage from severe windstorms on July 4. The state applied for federal disaster aid for 10 counties hit by the earlier storms.

In Canada, a violent thunderstorm lashed southwestern Ontario yesterday, flooding roads, snapping trees and causing numerous power interruptions. Toronto police said a man died when he apparently was struck by lightning on a golf course.

## Police Provocation Charged Black Youth Killed, 1 Hurt As Soweto Clashes Continue

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1.—Riot police in Soweto battled with black youths today, killing one and wounding a second, South African television reported.

The newest quoted Brig. Jan Gerber as saying that the death had occurred, but did not mention the circumstances.

Police fired rubber bullets into a crowd of black youths stoning cars and peppered fleeing students with birdshot as violence broke out again in the black township.

Soweto has been the center of sporadic violence since last Thursday, when students marched out of classrooms to protest segregated education.

Nkomo Mofane, head of the "committee of 10" a group of prominent Sowetans that is seeking self-rule for the township, alleged police provocation. "If the cops kept off the streets, there would be no violence," he said.

Rally Rescheduled

Dr. Mofane had planned a mass rally yesterday to seek popular support for the self-rule proposal but it was banned.

"We will hold the meeting next Sunday and if it is banned again, we will reschedule it again," he said.

Police reinforcements have been moved into barred wire compounds at police stations here, and patrols roamed the streets today. "We have a few less men out than over the weekend," a police spokesman said, "but there are enough."

Demand for autonomy by Dr. Mofane's committee have focused on whether the government will make concessions in the face of growing unrest.

"The point is that the unrest exists because of the denial of rights to blacks and because no real legitimate expression of viewpoint is allowed except within the narrow confines decreed by the government," the Rand Daily Mail, which is critical of the government, said in an editorial today.

## Egyptian Leader Optimistic Vance, Sadat Confer On Blocks to Geneva

By Bernard Gwertzman

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 1 (NYT).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and President Anwar Sadat opened discussions tonight on overcoming remaining obstacles to convening a Geneva Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

The Egyptian leader expressed new confidence about the outcome. "I am more than optimistic," Mr. Sadat said after the first round of talks was held.

The U.S. team was encouraged by Mr. Sadat's comment on U.S. television yesterday that if Israel genuinely wanted peace, there were "alternatives" to having the Palestine Liberation Organization represented directly at a Geneva conference.

Sadat's 'Alternatives'

Mr. Sadat has discussed some "alternatives" with the U.S. negotiators and he may have others as well to pass on to Mr. Vance, sources said.

There has been considerable speculation here on just what the alternatives might be. It is a vital question because the Israelis are adamant against allowing the PLO to participate at Geneva and the United States has agreed to bar the Palestinians until they accept Israel's right to exist.

Among the possibilities mentioned are the following:

• The PLO would be in Geneva as an observer but would not be invited to the conference hall as a participant.

• The Jordanian delegation would be enlarged to include some Palestinians friendly to the PLO but not high-ranking members.

Mr. Vance did not disclose the alternatives and this may await a joint press conference tomorrow night.

Mr. Vance was asked if he shared Mr. Sadat's optimism.

"All of the parties have in-

## Washington Rejects Charge Libya Says U.S. Gave Arms To Egypt for Border War

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 1 (AP).—Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud charged today that the United States was involved on the side of Egypt in the border conflict with Libya.

Mr. Jalloud, a ranking member of Libya's general secretariat, said: "We have proof that the United States was directly and indirectly involved in the Egyptian aggression. Four pilotless planes were shot down by Libya at Bardah and the wreckage is still there and can be viewed by anybody wishing."

Mr. Jalloud said that the United States decided to supply Egypt with weapons after fighting began "because Egypt's power was not enough for aggression" against Libya.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Tanner dismissed Mr. Jalloud's allegation as "unfounded."

Mr. Jalloud also said that thousands of Egyptian troops were killed in the six days of clashes that began July 21. He put Libyan losses at 22 injured and 3 killed. Mr. Jalloud said that 9 Egyptian tanks were hit and 3 of them were destroyed. He said that 27 planes were shot down by Libyans, 24 of them in Libya and 3 in Egypt. Libya, he said, lost 2 planes.



Abdul Salam Jalloud

## Israel Reduces Pound's Value By 1.9% More

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Israel devalued the pound yesterday by 1.9 per cent, the third such move in a month, as part of a drastic economic program to brake inflation, increase exports and reduce reliance on the United States.

The action brought the pound's value here from 9.60 to the dollar to 9.83 and the total devaluation for the month just under 6 per cent.

It was part of a tough economic program that includes cuts of \$230 million in government spending, including \$140 million from the defense budget.

The program also includes removal of some government price subsidies, which resulted in 25-per-cent price increases on basic foods, gasoline and services such as electricity and water.

In Nicosia, a Libyan diplomat said that Col. Moamer Qadhafi has ruled out direct negotiations with Mr. Sadat on a cease-fire. Libya's ambassador to Cyprus, Abdel Wahab Zintawi, said that Libya will "not accept or reject" a proposed cease-fire "because we never initiated the aggression and never declared war on Egypt."

Ambassador Zintawi said that he was authorized by his government to say that Col. Qadhafi will never agree to meet Mr. Sadat face-to-face. "Blood is still running between us, and our people would never condone a meeting between Qadhafi and Sadat," he said.

He also showed several photographs of Israeli-made submachine guns and said that they were captured with Egyptian prisoners, "proving that Sadat obtained arms from Israel to attack us."

## New Offshore Military Zone Is Announced by N. Korea

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP).—North Korea announced today the creation of a "military boundary" covering much of its new 300-mile offshore economic zone and said foreign military planes and ships would not be allowed to enter.

A North Korean news agency broadcast monitored in Tokyo said the action was taken by the supreme command of the Korean People's Army and would apply "on the sea, in the sea and in the sky."

The military boundary together with a newly announced economic zone would make it difficult for South Korean fishermen to operate around a group of five South Korean-held islands off North Korea's west coast.

South Korea said it would not recognize the boundary. The Culture and Information minister, Kim Seung Jun, said the North Korean action would "endanger" the situation in Korea existing since the 1953 armistice. The U.S.-led United Nations Command declined comment.

The broadcast said the military boundary reaches out up to 50 miles from its coastal line in the Sea of Japan on the east and to the limit of the economic zone in the Yellow Sea to the west.

North Korea, following numerous other nations, said July 1 it would set up a 200-mile economic sea zone effective today.

## African Power Vacuum Draws Outsiders Into Struggle for Influence

### Soviet Effort Periled by Somali-Ethiopia Conflict

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Soviet foreign policy in the Middle East, already battered in recent years by Moscow's estrangement from Cairo and the civil war in Lebanon, appears to be suffering a further setback as a result of the latest hostilities in northeastern Africa.

The Kremlin has seen not only Egypt and Libya but now also Ethiopia and Somalia confront each other with Soviet-supplied arms. The Sudan, another former client state, has swung away from the Soviet orbit as part of its estrangement from Libya and Ethiopia.

The continuing caution of the Soviet press suggests that Moscow does not quite know how to respond to these latest challenges when its fortunes in the Middle East remain at their lowest point in at least a decade.

Last week Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev used the occasion of a meeting with the Hungarian Communist party

### French Adopt Strategy Aimed at Entire Continent

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 1 (NYT).—France has evolved a broad African policy that has as its long-term goal the extension of France's special relationship with its former African colonies to each of the continents of the continent.

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud's travels in Africa reflect this orientation. This month, he is to visit southeast Africa, including stops in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique. Later, he will go to Nigeria.

He recently returned from an 8,000-mile trip to the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Cameroon. All of this is an indication of the expansion of French interest beyond the traditional concern with former colonies and French-speaking countries.

France's strictly limited, but successful, recent military interventions in Zaïre and Chad, in which it provided transport and support for African forces, were another example of the

### Turkey Chamber Upholds Rule of Demirel Coalition

ANKARA, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The Turkish parliament today confirmed Premier Süleyman Demirel's rightist coalition office by a vote of confidence that ended a two-month government crisis. The vote in the National Assembly was 225-210.

Members of the government parties stuck together, despite doubts among some members about the coalition's chances of solving Turkey's problems.

Mr. Demirel renewed the coalition—essentially the same team that has governed for most of the last 2 1/2 years—after the June 5 general election failed to give any party a clear mandate.

After the election, Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit formed a minority government based on his Republican People's party, the biggest in parliament. But it was defeated on its first try for a vote of confidence.



## Banker's Killers Still Sought

Bonn Fears Terror Attacks  
On Nation's Elite Will Rise

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Protection for prominent West German political, judicial and business figures was quietly reinforced today following the killing of Jürgen Ponto, an influential banker, by two women and a man in his home near Frankfurt on Saturday. More terrorist attacks are feared.

"We must be prepared for the worst," said the chief of the anti-terrorism division of the federal Criminal Police Department today.

Leaders in West Germany's formidable economic machinery, who had been spared from politically motivated violence, now are believed to be new targets of anarchist plotters. Their earlier victims were mainly judges, prosecutors, police officials and diplomats.

A senior government spokesman, Armin Grunewald, warned that police forces were not sufficient to protect all those whom terrorists may have singled out for violence.

Some financiers and industrial

While potential victims are hiring bodyguards and having surveillance systems installed, an old debate about the motivations, ideological and social backgrounds, membership and tactics supporters of clandestine terrorist networks has resumed.

One question is why there are so many "gun girls"—armed female militants—in the anarchist factions that have assumed responsibility for much of the violence. Police yesterday named four young women suspected in the murder of Mr. Ponto, the 53-year-old chairman of the Dresdner Bank.

The principal suspect is Susanne Albrecht, the 26-year-old daughter of a well-to-do Hamburg lawyer who police said has been active for years in far-left causes.

Police said today that they had found two cars in which the killers escaped. They also found a bloodstained jacket, believed to have been left behind by one of the terrorists, in one of the vehicles.

The two cars were not the Volkswagen "Beetle" that police had originally identified as getaway cars.

The autos found today were a Ford Granada, stolen near Frankfurt last week, and a blue Volkswagen bus, also stolen. Police said that the killers had abandoned the bus near Mr. Ponto's home and the Ford on the outskirts of Frankfurt.

Kidnaping Theory

Investigators believe that the killers planned to kidnap Mr. Ponto to extort a huge ransom to finance underground activities and to enforce demands for liberation of imprisoned anarchists. Mr. Ponto apparently resisted and was shot. He died later.

Miss Albrecht's background prompted editorialists today to reinforce the old contention that terrorism in West Germany is not a protest by the exploited and oppressed, but a pastime of the bored children of the affluent bourgeoisie.

Miss Albrecht is depicted as typical of frustrated young West Germans who become plotters. The young woman is said to have until recently professed a desire to become a teacher. Eventually she moved out of her parents' home in a prosperous Hamburg neighborhood to join a commune in a two-room apartment in the St. Pauli waterfront district, which has an international reputation for lawlessness.

Cover Administration

Politicians, officials and press commentators are voicing particular concern over what they term insufficient help by the population in the search for terrorists. There are misgivings about hidden, if only passive, support and sympathies that the anarchist conspirators may enjoy.

Students, young professors in the universities and other intellectuals are believed to be foremost among the covert admirers of violence. Newspaper editorialists surmised today that there was plenty of secret gloating over the assassination of such a representative of the economic-financial system as Mr. Ponto.

Reuters reported today that an anonymous telephone caller claiming to speak for a new urban guerrilla group said last night that the group was responsible for the killing.

The man said that more killings would follow unless all "political prisoners of war" in West Germany were released immediately. The caller said that he represented an organization called "Roter Morgen" (Red Morning).

Succesor Appointed

FRANKFURT, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Dresdner Bank announced today that Helmut Hauegen, 61, had been named to succeed Mr. Ponto. Mr. Hauegen has been a member of the board of the bank since 1964.



PROTEST IN INDIA—Thousands of opposition Congress party and Communist party of India members marching in front of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence in New Delhi last week in a peaceful demonstration against rising prices.

## News Analysis

## Greece Signals to U.S. With Base Accord

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (WP).—When Premier Constantine Karamanlis met President Carter at the London summit meeting of NATO leaders in May, he received a decidedly cool reception, according to insiders.

Negotiations between the two countries on the future of U.S. bases were inconclusive. Greece was seeking a special status within the military wing of NATO, and continuing acrimony between Greece and Turkey had significantly damaged NATO in the eastern Mediterranean.

From London, Mr. Karamanlis went to Paris, where President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Greece's strongest supporter for entry into the European Common Market, told him that, because of domestic pressures, France was withdrawing its active support.

According to Greek and diplomatic sources, the two meetings figured heavily in last Thursday's initiation of a new four-year Greek-U.S. defense accord.

Solid Links

The agreement represents an effort to solidify links with Washington, a diplomatic official said. Greece had hoped that the Common Market would provide an alternative to NATO as a means of aligning itself with the West. But the EEC application is being processed slowly and it appears that Greek hopes for early entry have been dashed.

During the Ford administration, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was a conduit between Mr. Karamanlis and the U.S. relationship with Mr. Carter is decidedly cool. Therefore, Mr. White House, but Mr. Karamanlis's best bet, if he wants Washington to act as a mediator with Turkey, was an overture to the new administration. The base agreement is the proof.

Strongly pro-Western and convinced that only Washington can settle the problems between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean, Mr. Karamanlis has made the improvement of Greek-U.S. relations one of the touchstones of his foreign policy. But sensitive public opinion and an active parliamentary opposition had previously forced him to move with caution and restraint.

Thus, the signing of Thursday's agreement appeared to be a clear indication of a crystallization in Greek foreign policy toward the United States. It also could foreshadow a thaw in Greek-Turkish relations, U.S. and other observers say.

U.S. Presence

The agreement reinforces the U.S. military presence in the eastern Mediterranean, where NATO's military preparedness has suffered because of restrictions placed on the use of facilities in Greece and Turkey for the last three years.

The 44-vessel U.S. Sixth Fleet is competing with a 60-ship Soviet armada, and, in January, the United States lost Polish submarine facilities in Spain. Souda Bay on Crete and Hellenikon Airport outside Athens, two of four U.S. bases renewed in Thursday's accord, became even more important. Another war in the Middle East would double the size and population of the Somali Democratic Republic. The five-point star on the Somali flag is a reminder of this national goal: Two points represent the already-reunited Italian and British Somaliland and the other three represent the territory still to be reclaimed—the northern third of Kenya, the newly independent nation of Djibouti and the Ogaden.

The Somali President, Mohammed Siad Barre, contends that Ethiopia is occupying the Ogaden as a colonial power.

Neighboring Ethiopia, facing the disintegration of its own state through numerous rebellions, secessionist movements and civil wars, repels the entire map of Africa would have to be redrawn if nations today tried to re-establish pre-colonial borders.

The Organization of African Unity also recognizes the borders existing at independence as the legal national boundaries.

Soviet Opposition

Britain proposed in 1950 in the United Nations that the five parts of Somalia be reunited. The proposal was shelved largely because of opposition from the Soviet Union—which 24 years later signed a friendship treaty with Somalia as a reward for that country's Marxist orientation.

Last month, the occasional skirmishing that has flared in the region for several years escalated into a major confrontation.

On one side are 3,000 to 6,000 guerrillas from the Western Somali Liberation Front, an organization with headquarters in Mogadishu, the Somali capital. They are believed to be supported by an unknown number of Somali regulars, although this is habitually denied by the government of Somalia. On the other side are 8,000 to 10,000 Ethiopians from the regular army and the People's Militia, the recently formed "peasant army" that is

East would make the facilities critical for monitoring Soviet presence, and for U.S. reconnaissance planes that fly routinely from Greece over the Middle East.

The U.S. military presence is no less important to the government of Greece.

Since the 1974 Greek-Turkish clash over Cyprus, Greece has made major changes in the deployment of its troops, drawing forces from the northern Yugoslav-Bulgarian border area to protect its eastern Turkish frontier. It has received pledges from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on the inviolability of its borders and, according to highest sources, the Yugoslavs are eager for a military alliance with Greece.

Strengthening itself politically and militarily for the day when 85-year-old President Josty Tito dies, Yugoslavia was among the first to seek an explanation when Greece withdrew from the military wing of NATO in August, 1974.

Greek officials claim that the new base agreement with the United States does not portend a return to NATO's military arm. Western diplomats, however, are hopeful that it can be viewed as a first step.

(Continued from Page 1)

actions on the Egyptian-Libyan border.

According to one Arab source, the Russians are hoping that the recent hostilities will not aggravate Moscow's sensitive relations with Egypt, particularly with a new round of talks set for September between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and his Egyptian counterpart, Ismail Fahmy. By suggesting that Western imperialism was the villain, Pravda may also have been expressing the Kremlin's pique over President Carter's decisions to sell arms to its three old clients, Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia.

Waldheim to Visit China

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who postponed a visit to China because his daughter was involved in a car crash, will go to Peking in the next few days for a one-week stay, informed sources said today.

One senior Western diplomat believes that the Soviet Union, by simultaneously backing two traditional enemies such as Ethiopia and Somalia, is courting a defeat comparable to its expulsion from Egypt.

The Russians had first poured aid and advisers into Somalia, receiving in return such benefits as a valuable naval facility at Berbera on the Red Sea. But they could not resist trying to fill the vacuum created in Ethiopia when the new Marxist-oriented military regime ended the country's longstanding alliance with the United States. Moscow has tried to avoid taking sides in the territorial dispute between the two countries.

Apparently, the Soviet Union was unprepared for the eruption of hostility between Somalia and Ethiopia at the same time that fighting flared between Egypt and Libya. Its failure to exert its influence indicates a relative lack of political muscle in the region.

News Analysis

## The Origin of the Conflict Over Poor, Barren Ogaden Region

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Aug. 1.—The Ogaden region of Ethiopia is hot, barren and inhospitable, an unlikely prize for any conqueror, but it has become Africa's newest battlefield.

The region, a poor, arid area that stretches across the eastern third of Ethiopia, is populated mostly by nomads of Somali origin who roam with little regard for national boundaries. Except for some oil reserves, the Ogaden has limited economic or strategic value.

But since European colonial powers chopped up eastern Africa and established arbitrary national borders nearly 100 years ago, the Ogaden has been the object of disputes and ill feelings.

Since Somalia, which borders the Ogaden to the east, gained its independence in 1960, it has pressed its claims to the land lost through colonial division, most of it still populated by people of Somali origin.

The reunification of all Somali people into a "greater Somalia"

would double the size and population of the Somali Democratic Republic. The five-point star on the Somali flag is a reminder of this national goal: Two points represent the already-reunited Italian and British Somaliland and the other three represent the territory still to be reclaimed—the northern third of Kenya, the newly independent nation of Djibouti and the Ogaden.

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## Hard Currency Is Passport to Enter

## The Soviet Stores for Visitors Only

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet shopper looked with anticipation at the Christian Dior cosmetics tidily arranged behind the counter, but before she could inquire the saleswoman cut her short. "This is not our store," said the clerk, emphasizing the possessive. "This is only for foreigners."

The scene took place in Moscow recently at a Beryozka shop, one of a special Soviet chain of stores exclusively for foreigners who can pay in convertible currency.

The Beryozka shops, which were set up to offer cheap souvenirs for hard currency, have become a multimillion-dollar industry. The Soviet Union has exploited the chain as a means of generating hard currency, particularly as its trade debt with the West has mounted.

The shops have increased both in number and in the selection of merchandise. Now valyuta, as the Russians call any freely convertible currency, will buy not just wooden dolls and colorful shawls but also radios and phonographs, musical instruments, Polish shirts, Japanese umbrellas, Western liquor and cigarettes and even, according to a poster in a Kiev store, Soviet automobiles.

"All Over Town"

Some local goods are sold below the going rate in regular stores. A Zhiguli sedan, the Soviet Fiat, costs less than \$2,400, or less than a quarter of what a Russian would pay in rubles. Other items are scarce or simply unavailable to Soviet citizens. Last winter, a small volume of collected poetry by Boris Pasternak was published in Leningrad, but it was not visible in regular bookstores.

Over town for it, but it is being sold only for hard currency, an unhappy Moscow intellectual reported.

Other authors also considered daring by Soviet standards, such as the novelist Mikhail Bulgakov or the poet Anna Akhmatova, have been published in Russian editions and then sold for hard currency. Even children's classics are hard to find except in the Beryozka shops.

The catch is that it is a criminal offense for Soviet citizens to possess Western currency.

Some of the elite, such as those allowed to work abroad, receive special ruble certificates that can be spent for imported and other sought-after goods in their own special shops. With Soviet consumer goods still lacking in quantity and quality, the privilege is a considerable one.

The average Russian never gets the chance to learn what is for sale in the Beryozka shops. A discreet sign outside the curtained windows declares that only valyuta is accepted; at larger stores, a doorman sits inside the entrance to shoo away unqualified shoppers. Some who wander in have found the refusal traumatic. "They do not want us to have nice things—they keep them for themselves," declared

an emotional middle-aged woman who was turned down.

A few Russians concede privately that they find the system, details of which are not made known to the general public, offensive but most seem to accept it as one of the quirks that segregate foreigners from Soviet society.

Even the money of the Soviet Union's fraternal allies, whether Polish zlotys or Mongolian tugriks, is not accepted. What is valid is any hard currency, from Punt marks to Japanese yen. Though dollars seem to be preferred, the goods are priced in rubles and a show is made of converting to hard currency at the prevailing artificial rate of \$1.30 to the ruble.

## Relatives of Sakharov Given Permission to Leave Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP).—The stepdaughter and son-in-law of human rights activist Andrei Sakharov have received permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union with their two children, they said today.

In a telephone call to Western reporters, the son-in-law, Yefrem Yankelovich, said that an official of the Soviet passport office told him to be ready to leave within 20 days.

Mr. Yankelovich and his wife, Tatyana, both 37, applied to emigrate June 27. She is the daughter of Mr. Sakharov's second wife, Yelena Bonner.

Mr. Yankelovich, a radio engineer, said that he hoped to find a position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he

said invited him to lecture in 1972. At that time, he was refused permission to leave the country.

Although not an active dissident, Mr. Yankelovich lost his job in December, 1975, after accompanying Mr. Sakharov to the trial of political dissenter Sergei Kovalev. Mr. Yankelovich has recently claimed that he was being harassed by Soviet authorities and that they had questioned him on domestic matters.

Mr. Sakharov, a physicist who has become a spokesman for dissidents in Moscow, has claimed that persecution of Mr. Yankelovich is "really an attempt to get at me by harassing my family."

We consider any interrogation of a family member a very serious matter.

New French Policy on Africa Aims at Special Ties With All

(Continued from Page 1)

nominally. Some countries are becoming relatively well-off, others are very poor with no apparent ways of improving their lot. The French believe that Africa is uncomfortable in what an official called "the capitalist jungle." But as soon as theoretically appealing socialist approaches are translated into the mobilization of political and economic forces, the Africans become even more ill at ease. The Africans in general, Paris thinks, are looking for a "third way," and it is up to France and the West in general to help them create a structure to support a new native.

But the French feel that this is, as yet, no underlying structure for Africa. All it has for dealing with the world is the state left behind by the colonial period without that system, there is no general chaos. Therefore, French say, the territorial integrity of existing states, claimed by the Organization of African Unity, must be supported with every possible effort.

France is determined to choose sides in quarrels of Africans and to remain a best of terms with all. A sign, even though meaning Moscow, because orientation always is reversed.

Domine Theory

Soviet penetration of Africa may not be enduring, but Paris feels that even in the short term, it is dangerous because it can undermine the moderate pro-Western regimes there. The French seem to believe in a "domine theory" for Africa, and their major fear after the Angolan civil war was that friendly governments, such as those of Senegal, Ivory Coast, would feel endangered to the point of drifting toward a pro-

fits as a valuable naval facility at Berbera on the Red Sea. But they could not resist trying to fill the vacuum created in Ethiopia when the new Marxist-oriented military regime ended the country's longstanding alliance with the United States. Moscow has tried to avoid taking sides in the territorial dispute between the two countries.

Apparently, the Soviet Union was unprepared for the eruption of hostility between Somalia and Ethiopia at the same time that fighting flared between Egypt and Libya. Its failure to exert its influence indicates a relative lack of political muscle in the region.

News Analysis

## The Origin of the Conflict Over Poor, Barren Ogaden Region

with \$600 million in military aid delivered or promised. Fidel Castro, the Cuban visited Ethiopia and Somalia, the two countries unite in Marxist federation. The pro was met with too deep silence, most nations, primarily because Ogaden dispute.

Mogadishu, the Soviet influence in Somalia is diminishing and di Arabia, acting as the intermediary, may succeed attempts to woo Mogadishu the Western sphere. The hope that Mr. Siad Barre expel the Russians, as President Sadat of Egypt 1972. Although it is far certain that Mr. Siad Barre is willing to take such a step.

The Carter administration stepped into the void last and announced that it was "in principle" to arms to help Somalia "defend its territory." The U.S. appeared to produce the possibility of U.S. assistance Somalia's Ogaden struggle also raised a curious cause Somalia's "presence" is not being threatened.

Reports from the Ogaden fighting are sketchy, but the area is not favorably received in Mogadishu. Most reports are pieced together from conflicting reports issued by two governments.

Ethiopia, however, has said that the enemy occupies areas of the Ogaden, the Thursday Addis Ababa report. The fighting had spread neighboring Bale province, west of the Ogaden.

Some saw the statement as a prelude to Ethiopia's international military aid to halt what it considered an attack on its territorial integrity.

Los Angeles Times



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## in Cash Involved

Hush-Money Remark,  
Ster Payoff May Link Up

Aug. 1 (AP).—President officials believe that Richard Nixon's alleged \$1-million payoff to the Teamsters' union president, Jimmy Hoffa, may link up the Teamsters' union with the Watergate burglars, according to Time magazine.

Workers  
Stage  
Strike

Aug. 1 (AP).—Representing more than 100,000 workers in the United States, the Teamsters' union is set to shut down two iron ore production plants in the industry's first strike.

The union reported that the two plants, which produce iron ore for steel, were shut down.

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Counsel John Dean said he could get hush money for the Watergate burglars, according to Time magazine.

Time reported in its current issue that the Justice Department believes Mr. Nixon received the \$1 million from Teamsters' union president, Jimmy Hoffa, in exchange for keeping Hoffa from becoming eligible to hold office in the union.

Hoffa vanished from a restaurant parking lot near Detroit on July 30, 1975. He is believed by authorities to have been murdered.

Mr. Nixon had commuted Hoffa's 13-year prison sentence for jury tampering and mail fraud in December, 1971, with the provision that he have nothing to do with running the union until March, 1980, when his sentence would have expired.

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BOSTON CLASH—Police carry off one of several persons removed from Carson Beach in Boston Sunday in continuing troubles there between blacks and whites. About 80 blacks and 1,500 whites were involved. Nine persons were arrested.

## Gap With Whites Increasing

## U.S. Blacks Say Minority Businesses Hurt

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI).—In last week's scorching exchange between President Carter and Vernon Jordan, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, over the administration's record on jobs and aid for blacks and other minorities, the two could agree on at least one point.

As the President said: "We have a long way to go."

Unemployment statistics, showing that 39.3 per cent of black teenagers and 33.2 per cent of black adults are officially jobless—almost twice the national average—underscore the sense of urgency felt by millions of blacks.

But equally troubling are indications that even blacks with jobs, or those running their own businesses, are falling behind their white counterparts economically and may even be relatively worse off than they were in the early 1970s.

Salary Gap Increases

For example: The median weekly earnings of white workers rose twice as much as those of blacks in the year preceding May 1976, the last period for which data are available. According to the Labor Department, in that month, white workers were earning a median of \$202 a week, or \$40 more than the \$162 median for black wage earners. In the previous year the difference was \$34.

The gap in capitalization between the majority and minority-owned business sectors in the United States, estimated at \$184.5 billion in 1972, has been increasing by at least \$13.3 billion a year, according to the National Association of Black Manufacturers, a Washington-based lobbying group.

Although a major source of capital for black business has been the Small Business Administration, the percentage of minority participation in the SBA's lending programs declined from 22.6 per cent in 1970 to 12.7 per cent last year.

"More Precarious"

"In recent years I have been told by my friends in private business that their situation has become more, not less, precarious," said John Jacob, executive director of the Washington Urban League, summing up a widespread perception within the black business community.

Minority-owned businesses constitute approximately 4 per cent of the country's business enterprises, but they control less than 1 per cent of the total business assets.

Little information exists on how these hundreds of thousands of small, privately held enterprises are faring, but black spokesmen, like Mr. Jacob, argue that their situation is worsening. They cite the persistence of racism, the impact of the recession and government indifference as reasons.

Mr. Jacob pointed to the recent difficulties of a black contractor in San Diego as illustrating the problem of prejudice.

When the floors did harden unevenly, the general contractor refused to pay the black subcontractor, who eventually was dismissed. He went bankrupt and lost his home and his car. A subsequent investigation by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, held at his insistence, showed that he had done his work to specifications, but that the post office was being built on filled land, which was sinking. Despite this finding, according to Mr. Jacob, the matter was used by the white establishment in San Diego as an excuse to withhold loans, bonding, and contracts from black businessmen.

Mr. Jacob also said that the recession has increased the competitive pressures on minority businesses. "A few years ago they didn't have to worry about big corporations seeking contracts at the \$100,000 to \$500,000 level," he said. "But now, due to the economy, more and more big companies are going after smaller jobs."

Programs Fail

Many government programs designed to steer more public and private contracts toward minority businesses have largely failed, black advocates charge. A member of the staff of Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., said that no more than 1 per cent of the total procurement budget of any federal agency goes to minority contractors, despite an SBA program permitting contracts to be awarded to minority businesses without competitive bidding.

Minority-owned businesses also receive less than 1 per cent of the subcontract dollars awarded by prime government contractors, according to the black manufacturers group.

A Tradeoff for Expansion

U.S. Firms Exchanging New Pollution for Old

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Harry Birdwell, manager of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, was ecstatic last year when General Motors announced plans to build a big automobile assembly plant in his city, creating about 5,000 jobs and a badly needed economic lift.

But, along with jobs and money, Mr. Birdwell knew that the auto plant would bring air pollution, which the area could not afford.

In an interpretive ruling of the Clean Air Act in December, the Environmental Protection Agency said that before a new source of pollution could move into an area, an amount of old pollution equal to the new output had to be removed.

So Mr. Birdwell became a "pollution dealer," combing the region for polluters that would be willing to shut out on their emissions. Such "brokers" are not unusual. In fact, as a result of the EPA ruling, many people are buying and selling pollution almost like a commodity. Nearly 60 companies in 20 states have been forced to find and clean up enough pollution to offset increases in their output, according to a spokesman.

The ruling has increased debate over whether the federal government should enforce strict air pollution standards at the possible expense of industrial growth. In the meantime, however, states with industries moving in or expanding have found various ways to comply with, or circumvent, the policy.

In California, where strict standards have already reduced air pollution from large factories, Standard Oil of Ohio has proposed buying the pollution of several dry cleaning plants and other small factories to offset the emissions of its planned station in Long Beach where oil from Alaska would be unloaded.

The Ford Motor Co. has agreed to add more pollution controls to its Louisville, Ky., assembly plant as a tradeoff for adding a second work shift. But plant officials have yet to resolve the

problem of additional auto emissions caused by more traffic to and from the plant each day.

In Oklahoma City, Mr. Birdwell shopped around for companies with crude oil storage tanks willing to install "internal floating covers" to reduce hydrocarbon vapors. Four companies agreed, and the EPA approved the tradeoff in May.

Had the companies refused to cooperate voluntarily, however, either General Motors or the Chamber of Commerce would have been forced to "buy" pollution from smaller sources—install equipment and clean the air at its own expense. "We would have bought it if we had to," Mr. Birdwell said.

Standard Oil of Ohio may make such a purchase for its planned unloading dock in Long Beach harbor. Company officials approached dry cleaning plants in the Long Beach region with proposals to clean up their pollution.

California imposes a two-to-one tradeoff ratio—for every unit of pollution added, two must be removed.

"Tradeoffs have almost become a commodity," said Samuel Baker, a spokesman for Standard Oil of Ohio. "We're responsible as we for what California permitted 10 or 20 years ago."

In Texas, John Hill, the state's attorney general, has sued the EPA over the ruling, and the regional EPA office in Dallas now reviews all permits issued by the state control board, the only one in the United States that refuses to recognize the ruling.

An EPA spokesman said that four violation notices have been issued in Texas. Civil or even criminal proceedings could be brought against the violators if they fail to comply, the spokesman said.

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## To Halt Mounting Violence

## U.S., Mexico Border Action Sought

By Everett R. Holles Jr.

SAN YSIDRO, Calif., Aug. 1 (UPI).—The Presidents of Mexico and the United States were urged last week to take emergency joint action against mounting terror and tension along the border here following new outbreaks of nighttime banditry and gun battles between San Diego and Tijuana police.

Officials of the two cities, meeting in Tijuana after the latest police clash in which three officers were wounded, discussed proposals ranging from the replacement of the tattered, steel-like border fence to creation of a peace-keeping force of Mexican and U.S. military units or coordinated immigration patrols.

In the last seven months, San Diego police have engaged in 15 shootouts with Mexican law enforcement officers and young "bandito" gangs preying on illegal aliens along a desolate, seven-mile stretch of the border just east of here. Each night groups of "wetbacks" scramble up steep canyon walls to reach the United States, overwhelming the recently augmented U.S. border patrol.

Urgent Appeals Made

San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, after conferring with Tijuana Mayor Fernando Marquez Arce, said urgent appeals for federal intervention had been sent to President Carter and President Jose Lopez Portillo.

"In a spirit of neighborly friendship and cooperation we agreed on some immediate steps we can take," Mr. Wilson said. "But until Washington and Mexico City become involved in combating what is definitely an international problem, the violence will continue with the prospect of more, perhaps fatal incidents."

The mayors reportedly have made no efforts to reconcile conflicting accounts given by the Mexican and U.S. police participants in the gun battle fought on the night of July 16. Police on each side have accused the other of being responsible for the shooting.

Police Complicity Alleged

San Diego's police chief, William Kolender, has alleged, and police chief Escobedo Lopez of Tijuana has acknowledged, that on several occasions Mexican police invaded the U.S. side of the border to ambush and rob illegal aliens heading toward Otay Mesa on San Diego's southern outskirts.

After the latest police clash, Mr. Escobedo removed the chief of his patrol division, Fernando Perez Sosa, whom he accused of conspiring with "coyote guides" who lead illegal aliens across the border for \$150 or \$200 and often betray them to U.S. and Mexican bandits.

Since the July 16 shootout, two Tijuana policemen and a former officer have been arrested by Mexican authorities on charges of extorting money from Mexican peasants trying to reach the United States.

San Diego police reported that 15 Mexican policemen suspected of preying on the illegal aliens had been seized on the U.S. side in recent months and turned over to Mexican authorities. The incidents had been downplayed, however, in an effort to ease Mexican-U.S. tension.

Disguises Used

To combat the robbery assaults on the illegal aliens, at least four of whom had been killed in recent months, and the frequent raping of their women, a 10-man task force of San Diego police, all

Spanish-speaking and disguised as "wetbacks," were assigned to the border last October.

Six members of the decoy squad led by Sgt. Manuel Lopez have been wounded in shooting with the "banditos." About 175 "banditos" have been arrested.

Most of the violence has occurred on the U.S. side of Spring Canyon. The area has had the heaviest invasion of illegal aliens of any sector along the 2,000-mile Mexican-U.S. border.

Mr. Kolender said that the decoy patrol will continue to operate, but he said that since the shootout two weeks ago, it has been pulled back several hundred yards from the border "to ease the tension and allow time for things to cool down."

Since the pullback, nearly a dozen attacks on illegal aliens have been reported in the general area of the July 16 gun battle. The Mexican and U.S. police involved in that shootout have given contradictory versions of the clash.

The Mexicans said that Sgt. Lopez and two fellow officers fired across the frontier on Patrolman Jesus Batista Hernandez and

Pedro Ybarra Espinalda, then dragged the badly wounded Mr. Batista Hernandez to the U.S. side, took him to University Hospital in San Diego and placed him under arrest for assault and attempted murder.

Last week San Diego police arraigned Officer Hernandez on charges of attempted murder on the basis of undisclosed new evidence.

Sgt. Lopez, in his account of the shootout, said that he and two other members of his squad were on the U.S. side of the border fence talking with two Mexicans about to make a dash into the United States when the two Mexican policemen drove up in a patrol car. He said that he and his companions withdrew, calling out in Spanish that they were San Diego police.

The Mexicans, he said, then crossed the border and began searching for the decoy squad members who they flushed out from behind a chaparral brush. Sgt. Lopez said that he then walked toward the Mexican officers, holding out his police badge, whereupon the Mexicans opened fire and the gun battle erupted.

## N.Y. Army Recruiters Admit Meeting Quotas Through Lies

By Ted Gup

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (UPI).—Army witnesses have told a House subcommittee that they put fictitious names into a computer file to fill weekly recruiting quotas.

"It was a collective agreement," M. Sgt. Kenny Treece testified on Saturday. He said that "phantom recruiting" was needed to bolster morale because the recruiting district was unable to meet its quotas.

According to witnesses, the phantom recruiting occurred between last November and February and involved 20 fictitious names. This was the same period, according to Lt. Col. Mel Jones, that the Albany district won an award for meeting its quotas. He said that without the phantom names, another district would have won.

Saturday's first witness before the House Armed Services Investigations Subcommittee was Sgt. Leah Walwright, who brought the issue to the attention of Committee chairman Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., in an anonymous letter. She testified that the fictitious names were those of bona fide recruits but one letter had been changed along with one digit in their Social Security numbers.

This information was placed in a computer that services the Army's Albany recruiting district, which comprises a portion of upstate New York and northern Vermont.

"If Army recruiting statistics can readily be padded with phantom recruits and can go un-

detected for months—as apparently has been the case in Albany—then that same practice could be employed, and may in fact have been employed, in other recruiting districts across the nation," Mr. Stratton said. He said that preliminary investigations into other recruiting districts have been started by his subcommittee.

Saturday's hearing was held in a courtroom here. Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., asked each witness why he had not gone to a superior and complained that the recruiting quotas were unreasonably high. "When you're given a mission, you don't question the mission," Capt. Andrew Allen, Albany district operations officer, testified. "I love the Army and I love that attitude."

Disparities Noticed

He said that his immediate superior, Maj. Joseph Parker, "explained to me that this practice was condoned at higher levels."

Disparities in recruiting data were noticed earlier this year by Sgt. Walwright. Asked why she was relieved of the responsibility of checking recruiting data, she testified: "I was asking too many questions as to what happened to so-and-so . . . They were bragging that they had gotten away with it and that NERCO [Northeastern Recruiting Command] had covered it up for them. It made me indignant, so I decided to stand up and tell someone about it."

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Gary Powers  
Dies in Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

made a big patriotic speech and not told them a thing," he reflected 10 years after the crash. "But I don't think it would have served any purpose."

"It might have made a hero out of me," he said then. "I have no desire to be a hero . . . I'm just an average American and like to be that."

The crash site in Encino is about three miles from Sherman Oaks, the San Fernando Valley community where Mr. Powers and his second wife, a former CIA psychologist, lived with their son, Gary, and her daughter by a previous marriage, Dee.

A Los Angeles city fireman quoted a witness to the crash as saying the tail rotor of the helicopter fell off before the craft plummeted to earth.

The 1960 crash in the Soviet Union revealed for the first time the nature of the U-2 spy plane. U.S. officials previously contended that it was a weather-research plane.

Envoy Confident On Concorde Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Peter Jay, the new British ambassador to the United States, said yesterday he is confident the Concorde supersonic jetliner will receive "a fair chance" in U.S. operations.

68 Forest Fires Rage in Alaska  
As Heat Wave Persists in Interior

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 1 (AP).—Alaska's worst forest fires in eight years are forcing firefighters to fall back to protect threatened villages.

The fires did not endanger the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, authorities said.

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management said yesterday that 68 separate fires had charred an estimated 650,000 acres—about 1,300 square miles. One blaze had burned 300,000 acres about 100 miles northeast of Nome, while an 80,000-acre fire threatened the village of Shungnak 300 miles west of Fairbanks.

Temperatures in interior Alaska—where highs normally are in the mid-80s—reached as high as 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat which fed the northern fires melted snow caps and glaciers south of here and caused the Kena River to overflow its banks. Minor flooding was expected to last through tomorrow.

Smoke from the fires was reported as far away as eastern Siberia. It hung murky over the landscape and the National Weather Service said in some areas it was impossible to fly without instruments, even in the daytime.

At Shungnak, flames had reached to within six miles of the village. The BLM said an evacuation plan was prepared for its 140 residents.

Nine other villages, a major mining area and a Trans-Alaska pipeline construction camp also were reported threatened by fire.

Meanwhile, at Corona, Calif., diminishing winds and thundershowers helped control a 5,500-acre blaze. But officials feared lightning flashes might ignite more of the dense, parched brush.

Forest Service spokesman George Biddle said the fire briefly threatened a tract of 100 new homes on Corona's outskirts before it was reported contained at dawn yesterday.

Seven minor injuries were reported and Mr. Biddle estimated damage at \$800,000—including harm to avocado and citrus crops.

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## Stimulus Lag in the West

A gradual economic deterioration in most of Western Europe has rightly aroused deep concern in Washington, particularly since the forebodings of prolonged political instability. And no early relief is in sight.

The world's deepest recession since the 1930s has now become its longest. Growth targets set by the 24 industrial democracies last year and reconfirmed last month are not being met. Further slippage and higher unemployment—particularly heavy among young people—are forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development if governments continue their present policies.

What might be done? The OECD countries have committed themselves to a moderate annual growth rate of 5 per cent or more, which could be sustained until 1980 and would help reduce both unemployment and inflation. But the outlook is for only a 4 per cent growth rate in the coming year, and a mere 2 3/4 per cent rate in Western Europe, including West Germany.

The agreed international strategy called upon the economically weaker nations with high inflation and payments deficits—such as Britain, France and Italy—to continue austerity policies and to restrain domestic demand. The stronger countries—the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and the Netherlands and Switzerland—were to spur recovery and import to pull their weaker partners (and also the Third World) forward. Japan has made all the right promises—to achieve a 6.7 per cent growth rate, to double aid to the developing countries and to let the yen appreciate—but implementa-

tion has been spotty. The OECD now projects a 5.5 per cent Japanese growth rate this year, 5 per cent for 1978. West Germany's goal is now a 4.5 per cent growth rate. But the OECD now projects only 4 per cent or less for West Germany this year, slowing to 3 3/4 per cent next year. And West Germany, like Japan, is running a huge export surplus. Switzerland and the Netherlands are also growing much too slowly. The United States alone appears to be on target in its growth rate, with imports much greater than exports, although reduced growth later this year and in 1978 is forecast in Washington.

The stakes are too high for the West to settle on such a pace. The OECD secretariat, the only monitor of total economic performance by the industrial democracies, now recommends economic stimulus "reasonably promptly" in strong countries such as West Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands. To wait until growth rates decline further would require more massive intervention later and much greater inflationary risk.

The OECD secretariat can propose, but only sovereign governments can dispose—and that, primarily, means the seven chiefs of government who met at the London economic summit last May for the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada. They agreed to create a follow-up committee to monitor developments and to prepare another meeting. Creation of that committee is long overdue and its first task must be to sort out the conflicting economic assessments and predictions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Congress Marked Down

It's discount month on Capitol Hill. The east of Congress has been slashed. Last winter Gerald Ford stung the lawmakers when he put a \$1-billion price tag on the new, improved '78 model legislative branch. \$1 billion is a nice, round—and forbidding—number. So, by dint of a little trimming here and a little pruning there, the lawmakers have just managed to mark it down to something less awesome—\$990 million.

True, the price has gone up from last year's \$943 million, but everything costs more these days. There's been a congressional pay raise, and their workload is expanding so they had to add more staff. Besides, the "Billion-Dollar Congress" label is deceptive anyway. You see, that's the price for the whole legislative package, which includes the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office and—as a bonus—the Botanic Garden, too. Now, you could get the impression that these are arms of Congress, because congressmen have been getting so many free library books, free congressional records and free plants. But actually those institutions do about \$300

million worth of work for other agencies and folks. Subtract that, and the cost of Congress itself—your basic, stripped-down model—is only \$699 million or so.

You don't find that persuasive? Well, these fellows are thrifter than you know. You want greater economy, fewer extras, easier maintenance? Tell you what they're gonna do. They've just agreed to slash Congressional Record handouts in half. The Senate has decided to give up free shaving mugs, hairbrushes and shipping trunks. They're even going to put out the Congressional Directory only every other year. And because those sacrifices weren't enough to get the total bill under \$1 billion, they arranged to redirect some library and printing revenues and cut appropriations about \$30 million.

So don't worry about a \$1-billion legislative branch. You can still get it here for just \$990 million. And confidentially—just between us—it's still got a lot of extras (as standard equipment of course). In fact, it's better than a bargain: it's a steal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Diplomatic Responsibility'

Last week the House unanimously approved a measure that would reduce the number of foreign embassy personnel who have full diplomatic immunity from an estimated 6,000 to around 2,200. The action is no less welcome for being years overdue. If approved as expected when the Senate reconvenes after the August recess, the measure will bring the United States into full compliance with a 1972 agreement on the treatment of diplomats that was signed by more than 120 nations.

Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., the bill's chief sponsor, calls it the "diplomatic responsibility bill," which strikes us as a good description. For, like the international agreement from which it flows, the bill preserves a proper measure of respect for valid diplomatic functions. But it also places a greater measure of responsibility on embassy personnel not to abuse their privileges. Although the United States signed the 1972 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, it has continued to follow its own diplomatic immunity law, enacted in 1790, which granted immunity to everyone from ambassadors and their families to household servants. In 190 years, as you might imagine, there has been a pretty huge increase both in missions

to the United States and their size. The large increase in the number of lower-ranking embassy personnel is one reason the 190-year-old law should be repealed. Some of these have escaped prosecution for illegal acts they committed or, more commonly, for parking violations that had nothing to do with embassy business.

Under the new bill, top-ranking diplomats and their families would continue to enjoy full immunity. Lower-ranking embassy personnel would be immune from criminal prosecution but could be sued for actions taken as private individuals. Household servants would lose all immunity. Among other things, the new law means that city officials in Washington and New York City in the future should be able to recover some of the substantial fines for parking violations that embassy personnel amass. And perhaps it will make the reckless drivers on the embassy staffs more careful. But the Fascell bill is not a punitive measure. Rather, its intent is to ensure that foreign embassy personnel here are subject to the same internationally agreed-upon rules that U.S. Embassy personnel follow overseas. It only seems fair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### French Anti-Nuclear Riot

The spectacle of many thousands of people turning out to demonstrate their fear of nuclear technology, as they did in the Rhone Valley, is both impressive and alarming. It is impressive that so many French people should refuse to allow their govern-

ment to go ahead, without protest, with a scheme which they believe is fundamentally unsafe; it is alarming because nuclear power is not outside the field of rational discussion, which is where such a huge and violent demonstration appears to place it.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1902

NEW YORK—Mayor Seth Low has informed the public in one of his weekly "talks," which, in reality, are not talks at all, but prepared statements on some matter of local interest, that the New York Central Railroad has submitted plans to him to improve their network by abolishing steam as motive power within New York City and substituting electricity to work the company's lines.

NEW YORK—With the decision of Gov. Fuller forthcoming Wednesday on whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall hang as ordered by the court, or shall be reprieved through executive pardon, protest meetings against further incarceration of the men were held throughout the city, and the country, and the world. On the whole the meetings were orderly and passed without incident.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1927

NEW YORK—With the decision of Gov. Fuller forthcoming Wednesday on whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall hang as ordered by the court, or shall be reprieved through executive pardon, protest meetings against further incarceration of the men were held throughout the city, and the country, and the world. On the whole the meetings were orderly and passed without incident.



## U.S. Shoulders Oil Deficit

By Paul Lewis

PARIS—The weakening U.S. dollar is both the symbol and the symptom of a fundamental economic malaise facing the Western world today and which it does not yet know how to remedy. The difficulty is to decide which countries should find the roughly \$40 billion in surplus income that the richest members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are collecting each year. At present, a disproportionate amount of this bill, which economists call the World Oil Deficit, is being shouldered by the United States and a group of economically weaker countries.

The United States is probably strong enough economically to pay a large share of this bill. But it now looks as if the price it must accept will be a depreciating dollar that encourages protectionism and disturbs U.S. allies and trading partners. The other, poorer countries are finding the bill more onerous. And later this week, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and officials from other rich countries will meet in Paris to review plans for easing these countries' burden.

### To Persist

The \$40-billion oil deficit arises because that is the amount the oil countries collectively earn each year over and above what they are able to spend on imports from countries which buy their oil. Moreover, many reputable forecasters, including the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, believe this huge surplus in the oil nations' balance of payments with the rest of the world will persist for several years. The oil deficit will not go away until countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya can spend abroad all the money they now earn from their sales of oil. In the meantime, the deficit they impose on other countries must be paid by someone—the question is by whom?

At present, the United States is shouldering the largest portion, which is an important reason why its balance of payments is heading so deeply into the red. The Carter administration and many liberal economists argue that this is only right and proper. The United States, this group argues, as the strongest economic power in the West has a duty to help its allies and trading partners recover from the world-wide recession by relieving them of part of their share of this oil deficit.

A couple of years ago, the United States was exporting more than it imported. Now it is running a substantial deficit on its external payments, which means it is helping other countries earn the money they need to pay for their oil and reduce unemployment, by taking more of the goods they want to sell abroad. But in the last few weeks, the dollar has fallen sharply in value against many other leading currencies, as the foreign exchange markets have weakened to the magnitude of the deficit the United States faces. The Carter administration professes unconcern. But European governments are increasingly worried that the dollar's slide will strengthen protectionist sentiment throughout the world.

### Under Pressure

As the dollar falls against the West German deutsche mark, the French franc and even the Italian lire and the British pound, industrialists and trade unionists in Europe and elsewhere fear that U.S. exports will become more competitive, depriving them of profits and jobs. If times were good, they might take such threats in their stride. But with unemployment rising almost everywhere, governments are already under pressure to save domestic jobs by keeping out foreign goods, even though a retreat into protectionism risks deepening

the recession in the end. Now the falling dollar has given the protectionists a new argument to use.

Even in the United States, the falling dollar risks provoking a protectionist reaction. European officials fear. If Congress and the administration want to reduce the deficit and boost the dollar, the logical way is by conserving energy and cutting back on U.S. oil imports. But, even though President Carter endorsed such action last week, experience shows it to be politically unpopular. An easier approach is to listen to the U.S. industries clamoring for protection against low-cost foreign imports, even though these imports often come from poor countries which desperately need the dollars they earn to pay for their oil and their economic development.

Sharing out the world oil deficit has been made more difficult still by the behavior of several other industrial countries. West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland are all running large payments surpluses, thus pushing their share of the deficit onto other countries. The Carter administration, even though they have been urging them all year to reduce these surpluses by expanding internal demand, sucking in more foreign imports and thus letting other countries earn money to pay for their oil. But their governments say more expansive policies risk increasing inflation.

### No Blame

No one blames weaker European countries, such as Britain, France or Italy, for trying to get back into the black. For they have already incurred high foreign debts financing past deficits and their high inflation rates preclude them following any but the most cautious economic policies. But the fact that these countries have reduced their deficits sharply in the last year or so means that even more of that irreducible \$40-billion oil deficit is being shifted onto other shoulders. And with Germany and Japan in surplus and the United States taking as much of the deficit as it can afford, that means the burden falls onto the shoulders of those least able to afford it.

Some of the extra load is falling onto the developing countries and they are expected to move deeper into the red next year. But the real trouble is that a disproportionate slice of the world oil deficit is now stuck on the backs of the smaller European countries. "Perhaps most disturbing, only very slow progress is expected in redressing the position of the smaller OECD deficit countries," the organization's secretariat says in its latest forecasts, warning that some may experience "financing problems."

### Deeply in Red

Spain now faces its fourth successive annual deficit of more than \$3 billion. Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the Scandinavian countries are all now deeply in the red, with little foreseeable prospect of improvement. Some of these countries, and notably the Scandinavians, can still borrow on international markets to finance their imports and so maintain economic growth and employment. But it is getting harder for others. Turkey and Portugal are no longer considered creditworthy, although the halting progress each is making towards democracy could be disrupted by a severe economic setback. Spain's new moderate government has just been forced to take unpopular austerity measures, which brought the Communists into the streets in protest.

Now the Carter administration is suggesting the big surplus countries, both industrial and oil-exporting, should agree to lend these deficit nations the extra

money they need through the International Monetary Fund. On Saturday, the creditor nations meet in Paris to discuss plans for expanding the fund. But the \$10-billion to \$15-billion contribution they are talking about, looks like a drop in the bucket if the oil countries go on piling up \$40-billion surpluses every year, which other countries have to pay for.

## Squeezing Out the PLO

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The real news in the Mideast is that the Palestine Liberation Organization is being eased out of the picture by Arab states intent on reaching a settlement. What those states appear to have in mind is to establish, if necessary without the PLO, something close to the geographically, politically and militarily constituted "homeland" that is on President Carter's drafting board.

It's hard to exaggerate the importance of this development. It opens the way to surmounting the immediate tactical hurdle of arranging Palestinian representation at a reconvened Geneva peace conference—this is the main purpose of the secretary of state's Mideast passage. More basically, it makes possible progress on the Palestine question, the core Arab grievance. Movement here would imply, and produce, movement on the core Israeli grievance: Arab rejection of Israel's legitimacy.

What has happened? By the 1970s the PLO, undisciplined and evidently undisciplinable in both methods and objectives, had gotten out of hand—out of Arab hands. Saudi Arabia, the Arab banker and the last country in the stormy Mideast to want a Palestinian loose cannon on the deck, passed the word. Syria, operationally the make-or-break country for the Palestinians, did the deed, acting in Lebanon to reduce the PLO to size, destroying it as an independent force.

### Moscow Goes Along

Carter, by calling for a Palestinian homeland linked to Jordan, in effect asked that the PLO be further reduced. Syria is now doing just that, with Egypt and Jordan, which have (separate) voices but little influence on this issue; Moscow is going along. Syria's President Hafez Assad is smoothing what remains of the PLO's semi-independent military capability in Lebanon and staking out negotiating positions in which the PLO is essentially ignored.

Arnold de Borchgrave's Newsweek interviews with Assad and Jordan's King Hussein convey the PLO's decline.

It is no surprise to see Hussein kissing off the PLO, suggesting that his fellow Arabs erred in 1974 at Rabat by handing it responsibility for the West Bank, and calling for "Palestinians living in their political future" for themselves. He has always perceived the PLO as a threat—politically to his West Bank claim, socially to his conservatism. The current atmosphere lets him say so.

Assad's remarks are the surprise. On nothing does he contradict Hussein. He passes by the PLO, stating that the future of the West Bank should be decided by Jordan and "the Palestinian people." Implicitly, he cancels Rabat. The PLO, already out of the military action, is being cut out of the diplomatic action, too.

Israelis have been slow to recognize this development, though it proceeds in part from their own refusal—supported again last week by President Carter—to deal with an organization formally

## A Way to Avoid Disaster on China

By John K. Fairbank

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—As Secretary of State Cyrus Vance prepares to visit Peking later this month, let us note how China's policy misconceptions have twice led us into warfare and disaster. China remains so incomprehensible we fall back on the high school debater's axiom: When you don't know the facts, assert the principles. Principled ignorance led us to fight China in Korea and to fight Chinese puppets, as we assumed them to be, in Vietnam.

For example, repelling North Korea's aggression in 1950 was a principled, necessary act, but after doing so we changed our war aim to unify Korea by force, on the very frontier of China's industrial base in Manchuria. This was not necessary, wise or feasible.

The Chinese intervened in self-defense, giving us a defeat and a stalemate, but we saw them as "expansionist" and therefore to be "contained." Since the Chinese actually were not expansionist, our containment policy simply moved us into the role vacated by the defeated French in Indochina.

### Led to Vietnam

After 1954 we tried to "contain" Vietnamese national Communist revolution. This also was not necessary, wise, or feasible. Thus, Korea led us on to Vietnam, one failure requiring another, because people of principle do not give up, even if their continued ignorance continues to trap them in unwise causes.

Today we are again in danger of asserting U.S. principles while ignoring Chinese realities. For example, self-determination, so cherished by us, is not what our Taipei allies have in mind, and there is no prospect of holding a plebiscite among the people there.

Taiwan, despite appearances, is not seeking the "independence" that President Carter once offhandedly ascribed to it. It is not a country separate from China. Its government claims to be the rightful government of all China. Americans who respond to Taipei's pleas for support seem not to recognize what they are asked to

do, namely, back one side against Chinese civil war. Taiwan is acknowledged sides to be a province of China that remains the political myth of the state. The One China idea back to antiquity. Chian shek's career was devoted. It is as potent in China, ing Taiwan, today as the of the supremacy of law. Constitution is with us.

Peking has inherited the year-old belief that then be one central authority Chinese realm. Peking's cy cannot be finally estab long as Taipei keeps on to be the true One China does in vigorous terms. Is why Peking's line tows hardening, five years of malization was accepted mutual goal in the 2 communique of 1972.

Peking's three conditions minimal to establish One no more recognition of Republic of China, no treaty with it, no U.S. in Taiwan.

The Taiwan campaign vent this normalization shrewd and well-calculated own would be in Taiwan for Taiwan is a place to reach almost as much Kong is to the British, places of new growth, from the imperialist exp the 19th century. Our tra and Christian missions to flourish in Taiwan, w more export trade than ple's Republic and is ind ing like a small Japan.

Taiwan is run partly b law and partly by ou graduates. It is a town full of our longtime friend and talented desir and talent! our side.

In the Middle East, we sides to compromise. Ir East. Peking has in fu a compromise in the ter Shanghai communique, our recognition of Ti therefore our treaty, an draw our remaining mil no bar to the "Japan c continued trade, investm and cultural contact wit

### One Differer

Since Tokyo recogniz in 1972, Japanese acti paris of China has Tokyo's recognition of I jure sovereignty over T proved compatible with de facto autonomy.

The one difference t and Japan is the Y. Taid security treaty i it we pledge to "defen that is still today pl liberate China from th Republic. The treaty c cold war, pro-civil wa toward China. It is o and needs to be sub careful legislation and tionship.

Thus, the real iss Taiwan question is no vital of Taiwan but ti of the Chinese civil w with Taiwan both v vitality (17 million pe by the lively and co interest in it, which Japanese interest shov of withering.

This U.S. interest c pressed unilaterally in general terms: "an continued stability in ern Pacific." We can pect Peking as a prout power to make possi eigners about civil w we do so? B U.S. intervention in C developed gradually o tury, so it cannot be overnight. The British tion in the New Ter Hong Kong is schedu dation only in 1997. In time, U.S. naval pos needed in the western protection against So monism.

Principled ignoran substitute for practical either for liberals wh see self-determination will not be accepted, c servatives who want to antees for Taiwan in a we can hardly guarant selves.

As we prepare to i king's three conditions tation we should equa the legislative and othe actions to insure con trade, investment, tra vental contact with U.S. we assert only U.S. vancing the Chinese i One China, we shall c again.

John K. Fairbank, a sor emeritus, taught C tory at Harvard from this year. He wrote i for The New York T



## Pipeline Terminus

z Slowly Settles Down  
Oil Tanker Is Loaded

By Wallace Turner

Alaska, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The tanker taking on to town has settled what has happened, in the three years of the trans-ne system and its

celebration of the livery of oil here day, but no one ex- as lively as the Derby next month, now are spawning here at the head liam Sound. Hun- ne seen in water a where a cascading : at the base of the a cliff on the edge ists stop to watch

about the town's 'eloped, Hazel Hill, o grew up in Ama- ngs newsmen to ood things because 'place." eling of unfair pub- local consciousness t probably it comes hat said Valdez was an alleged plot to activities feeding on ayrolls

acquitted plot was the sub- federal indictment Alaskans. But the uted in a trial this ne argues that the cater, in a genteel ppetites during the sion years.

is a Floridian who a 22 years ago, and August, 1974, when wife took over the y store. d I worked 16 hours months because we anybody local to d. "They were all big pipeline checks. hem. And I couldn't ide because I had hem to live. So I plex houses and re- ttle. Now I have of applications."

about 1,000 people and at the peak of n the pipeline, there 000, but Mr. Foster t's down to about ing like the pres- Chamber of Com- he is, he said of a beautiful little e here. It's going : until they put me

he waitress, works room of the Totem operated by her

brother, Pete Williams, and his wife, Pat. Mr. Williams built houses in Anchorage before he and Pat built and opened the Totem Inn in 1972.

Alaska, Frank The dining room and bar are ultimate Alaska funk. Stuffed animals acquired from a bankrupt taxidermist in Anchorage are scattered around the room. Bears seem to predominate. One over the pool table has its nose blued with cue chalk. One behind the bar wears colored glasses. One on a ledge over the kitchen seems to be drinking from a can of beer. There are also caribou heads, a full-size moose, a seal, a sea lion, an otter, a wolverine, hawks, crows and much more.

The pipeline construction companies added housing here, but much of it is to be removed now that the work is done. About 200 permanent jobs exist at the terminal, and some of them have gone to long-time Valdez residents.

Valdez's site was moved after the 1964 earthquake generated a wave that devastated the old town, a relic of gold mining days. Now the new town seems to have settled down.

Its municipal financing is secure. In 1971, its budget was \$800,000 and last year it was \$11.4 million. But the new pipeline terminal is in the city limits, and Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. pays 90 per cent of the taxes. The rate went down for homeowners this year for the first time in Valdez's history.

New Line Shut Down VALDEZ, Alaska, Aug. 1 (AP).—The first crude oil from Prudhoe Bay was piped aboard the supertanker Arco Juneau yesterday, and officials said the Atlantic Richfield Co. ship, barring any unforeseen problems, would leave for the "lower 48" today.

The loading was expected to take 20 hours. Everything went smoothly at the \$1-billion terminal. But the inadvertent action of a gas safety system at pump station No. 1 at Prudhoe Bay Saturday night forced the first shut-down of the pipeline since oil reached Valdez.

Alyeska officials said the gas holon, which prevents combustion, is released into the air whenever harmful vapors are detected.

A spokesman said the incident, which appeared to be caused by the accidental bumping of a switch, forced a seven-hour shut-down. It will not delay the departure of the first tanker.



HORSING AROUND—A horse racing fan turned up at St. Cloud track near Paris with these giant binoculars. It wasn't known if he spotted any winners.

## Syrians Electing People's Council

DAMASCUS, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Syrian voters went to the polls today to elect a people's council that will act as the legislative arm of President Hafez al-Assad and the ruling Arab Socialist Baath party.

There are about 2,250 candidates for the 185 seats, most of them from the Baath party and other leftist groups, including the Communist party, that form part of Mr. Assad's National Progressive Front coalition.

It will be the second council elected since President Assad seized power seven years ago and will have a term of four years.

The council legislates in such areas as economic policy, but final policy-making power rests with the Baath leadership and Mr. Assad, who is secretary-general of the party.

The National Progressive Front controlled two-thirds of the seats in the outgoing people's council, with the remainder held by independents, basically sympathetic to Mr. Assad's policies.

U.S. Wants OPIC To Widen Base WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Overseas Private Investment Corp., a quasi-governmental agency that insures U.S. companies against expropriation and other political risks abroad, mainly serves a few giant corporations, according to the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Forty-one per cent of the insurance that OPIC wrote last year went to 11 corporations, despite a congressional order three years ago to start serving small businesses as well as huge corporations.

The GAO said last week that the congressional order may have contributed to OPIC's problems in broadening its base.

Turin Archbishop Named VATICAN CITY, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today appointed the Most Rev. Anastasio Ballestrero, a former superior-general of the Discalced Carmelites, archbishop of Turin. He succeeds Michele Cardinal Pellegrino, 74, who resigned last week.

Japan Approves Entry Of 21 Fleeing Vietnam TOKYO, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Twenty-one Vietnamese refugees picked up by a Japanese freighter 78 miles off Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) will be permitted to land in Japan, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The refugees were trying to escape in a small boat when they were rescued on July 1. The refugees said that they hoped to find homes in the United States, Canada or Australia.

Tadeusz Kunicki WARSAW, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Poland's minister of light industry, Tadeusz Kunicki, 50, died in a car accident today, the Polish news agency PAP said.

Mr. Kunicki had been minister since 1968, PAP said. The agency gave no further details on the accident.

Marguerite Maeght PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—Marguerite Maeght, 88, who had worked with her husband, Aimé Maeght, for many years in their art gallery and art publishing house, died today in Paris after a long illness.

The Aimé and Marguerite Maeght Foundation was set up in Saint-Paul-de-Vence in 1965 as a showcase for art works owned by the couple and for concerts and films. The foundation also sends exhibitions abroad.

U.S. Bank Pays Two \$999,000 in Error MANTLA, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Because of a clerical error, a U.S. bank has sent \$1 million to a Filipino couple that was supposed to receive only \$1,000. The Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh now wants to recover \$999,000 it erroneously sent to Melchor Javier Jr. and his wife, Victoria.

The bank has sued the couple, naming as co-respondents two lawyers, a realtor, the chief accountant of the Prudential Bank here and several financial companies. The Javiers said most of the money had been spent and say the remaining money would not be returned unless Mellon Bank agrees to cancel the suit.

## Orwell's English Mining Town

## Shadow of 1930s Is Falling Over Wigan Again

By Roy Reed

WIGAN, England, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The northerners never hesitate to say that they are the only realists in England. They are also warmer, earthier, blunter and more honest than the southerners, they say. But above all, they are more realistic.

Forty-one years ago, when George Orwell visited here as a reporter, it would not have been realistic for an 11-year-old boy like David Porter to plan on becoming a teacher. He would have been in the wrong town and a member of the wrong class.

The sophisticates in London, 200 miles to the south, still smile at the mention of Wigan. It used to be a national joke, a scruffy grinder's switch of a town that Minnie Pearl would have poked fun at if the Grand Ole Opry had been in London instead of Nashville, Tenn.

In his book, "The Road to Wigan Pier," published in 1937, Orwell portrayed Wigan's poverty in such desperate terms that its unfortunate reputation was made part of the national legend.

Times Change Neither the joke nor Orwell's sad report describes Wigan any longer. It is no pastoral village, but it is so far from being the industrial slum it once was that Wiganers have developed an extraordinary pride—the pride of survivors.

This always has been an unlucky town, however, and now, after a generation of ease, its luck may be turning sour again—just in time to trap David Porter and his 9-year-old brother, Andrew, and all the other sons and grandsons of coal miners, factory hands and truck drivers who still form the gritty solid rock base of this town.

Wigan was one of the original coal mining towns in the region where the Industrial Revolution began. It is a measure of the town's bad luck that its mines played out just as coal re-emerged as the future hope of basic industry, and just as mining became fairly safe and rewarding for the men who work in mines.

There are still a few mines in driving distance. About 6,000 Wigan men work in them. One Wigan miner is David's grand-

father, Joseph Spellman, who is 58 and approaching retirement. David is not likely to take his grandfather's place in the mines. He would like to be a soccer star, but being a realistic northerner, he has set his sights on becoming a physical education teacher.

That presumes that he will be able to go to college and college depends in some part on the dreary forces that keep pressing Britain down.

His mother, Brenda Porter, is a librarian, a job she was able to get because she was a good stu-

dent. Her husband, John, is a teacher. Mr. Spellman has done well, but he has spent 41 years in the mines. He went to work in the mines in 1936, the year that Orwell came to live with out-of-work miners and write his book.

What young Joe Spellman had wanted was a job with the local government, driving a truck, perhaps, or even cleaning the streets. "A job with the council," he said, "in those days, that was the end all and be all. But the main thing was just finding a job—any kind of a job." He counted himself lucky to work in the pits, dirty and dangerous as they were.

Aspiration has changed in Wigan. Mrs. Porter, regarding her handsome sons and reflecting on her own contented life, said, "Your children think, 'Well, we'll do everything a little better, don't they?'"

Mr. Spellman, a little affronted, said that mining was not such a bad occupation, and she did know, didn't she, that miners had to be skilled craftsmen these days.

Shadow of 1930s "If you had had the same opportunity as I had," Mrs. Spellman said to her father, "you'd have gone higher. Your whole life would have been different. You were forced to take a job you didn't want."

Climbing into the middle class was easy for her, thanks to good schooling and good times. But for her sons, the shadow of the 1930s is falling over Wigan and the shadow is frightening.

Not that it is like 1932, when half of the town's 36,000 workers were jobless. Last month, 6,017 of the 53,374 workers who live here now were unemployed and living on the dole, almost 1,000 more than a year ago, and 2,200 more than two years ago, and 4,400 more than three years ago.

Bronze Statue He also sought public acclaim for the poet in 1925. "New York City should be ashamed of itself for having so many statues of nobodies and not one to the man who made her famous in song," he said.

At the 1939 New York World's Fair, Prof. Holloway had the satisfaction of taking part in the

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# The fastest Zurich-Washington route stops in Paris.

From almost every major European city, the fastest route to Washington, D.C. stops in Paris and takes off with the Air France Concorde.

Every afternoon, Air France flights from the capitals of Europe take you to Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport in time to meet the Concorde.

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AIR FRANCE



## SALZBURG FESTIVAL: A Lolita Figure With an Isolde Voice

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Aug. 1 (IHT).—Although Richard Strauss is one of the house composers here, his gaudy one-act "Salome" has been strangely absent from the Salzburg Festival's programs. This oversight has been lavishly corrected this year with a musically stunning production by Herbert von Karajan, strongly cast down to the smallest parts and with the Vienna Philharmonic in radiant form.

Conductor and orchestra were so much in command that they almost tipped the balance from opera toward pure music with vocal obbligato. The score's sumptuous orchestral flesh has certainly been done justice before by the philharmonic and other orchestras, but rarely if ever have its bones and nerves been so clearly X-rayed or its dramatic structure laid out so systematically. For once, the dance of the seven veils was not just a kitschy interlude but a dramatic bridge sweeping toward the morbid final scene.

Karajan also introduced a new Salome. Hildegard Behrens, whom he chose three years ago and has been coaching since for her first performance in a role that demands a Lolita figure with an Isolde voice.

Behrens comes as close as anyone could ask to filling these contradictory criteria. She is tall and slender and moves with a sinuous grace, quite enough to explain the infatuation of Herod and Narraboth. Her soprano, fundamentally lyric, has an earthy middle range and a coolly brilliant top that carried through all but the most turbulent orchestral outbursts, and she used it with dramatic intelligence.

Karajan as stage director is another matter. What he supplied in this domain was not only conventional but often wanting in telling detail. In limiting himself to essentials he made the events easy to follow but, for instance, failed to supply the decadent background of Herod's court—except for a little lesbian byplay between Herodias and a hand-maiden.

A more experienced theater director could have created more tension between this Salome and Johanaan, sung by José van Dam with stunning power but acted prosaically, and made more of Wieslaw Ochman's Narraboth, well sung but quite lacking in ecstatic derangement.

## Double for Dance

Karajan followed the now almost defunct practice of doubling Salome for the dance, which seemed unnecessary in this case and resulted in a flamboyantly improbable high-kicking erotic number by Heidrun Schwarz. He also rang down the curtain dramatically before Salome's execution but made it clear the deed was to be done by a headman's blade and not by the crushing of shields that sounds unmistakably in the orchestra.

But restraint and strong casting paid off in the Herod and Herodias of Karl Walter Böhm and Agnes Baltsa, both splendidly sung and sharply enunciated, while Baltsa's slender and youthful appearance provided a dramatic contrast to Herod's decay. The five Jews (Michel Sénéchal, David Koutson, Martin Vanin, Gerhard Unger, Erich Kunz) did their complicated scene with vocal and physical clarity, and the remaining roles were cast with the vocal richness that this festival can offer.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen provided a sumptuous wide-screen setting, with an iridescent, grotto-like palace on one side, a sweeping, arc-shaped terrace and stairway enclosing the central eastern and a varicose moon hanging tor-



Hildegard Behrens as Salome.

pidly in the near distance. Georges Wakhévitch's costumes were richly decorative and, except for a touch of Hollywood camp in one of Salome's robes, apt.

Another of this year's new productions, Stefano Landi's "Il San' Alessio" was evidently intended as a bow in the direction of another Salzburg specialty—the revival of an example of opera from the form's earliest beginnings and as an attempt to follow up one of the festival's greatest recent successes, Cavalli's allegorical religious opera, "Rappresentazione di Anima e di Corpo."

Landi's opera, first performed in 1633 in Rome under the patronage of the Barberini family and with the future Pope Clem-

ent IX as librettist, relates the life of the fifth-century Saint Alessio, who left his wife and parents for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, returned unrecognized, and lived like a beggar in the bowels of his parents' home lost in religious contemplation and yearning for release from earthly life.

The libretto, and the richly varied music, lay out these events with a mixture of allegorical and real figures, demons and comic pages and some of the earliest, if not the earliest, comic scenes of early baroque opera.

## The Problem

The problem with the Salzburg production is that too many cooks have been at the soup to give a convincing idea of what Landi's work might have been like, or of how useful Hans Ludwig Hirsch's instrumentation and reconstruction might be.

The wide expanse of the stage in the Felsenreitschule gave Jean-Pierre Ponnelle room for a magnificent baroque scenic construction, representing Rome topped by St. Peter's Basilica and Piazza but acoustically destructive of any attempt to recapture a baroque sound.

The orchestral forces were a mixture of old and new, routinely conducted by Peter Maag. The stage director, August Everding, has taken a heavy hand in the libretto, inserting certain scenes to present a "clearer idea" of the content and introducing an egregious pair of argumentative commentators, speaking a wild amalgam of Italian and German, to discuss the action. The singers in the vast cast did their unadorned best, but only the splendid tenor Eric Tappy in the title part fully met the stylistic and vocal requirements.

The story itself does not seem to have much relevance to a modern audience, and since Everding could not seem to decide whether to be devout or ironic, it hardly seemed worth the effort, despite the undoubted historical and musical interest.

## ART IN PARIS

## Constructivism: A Marriage of Science and Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Aug. 1 (IHT).—The first quarter of this century saw a sudden blooming of a formal, structural purely sensory theory of art that arose in various countries for various reasons. An exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (107 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Aug. 28) presents, under the title of "Historical Aspects of Constructivism and of Concrete Art" an important collection of works by artists of this persuasion, past and present, assembled by the McCrory Corp. of New York.

Kandinsky, Malevitch, Mondrian, Gabo and Pevsner are among the seminal figures of this approach, and Vasily, Elsworth Kelly, Wladimir, Pol Bury, Al Held, Jennifer Bartlett are presented as some of their descendants. All of these illustrate the origins and consequences of an artistic creed that appeared with a messianic fervor between 1910 and 1930.

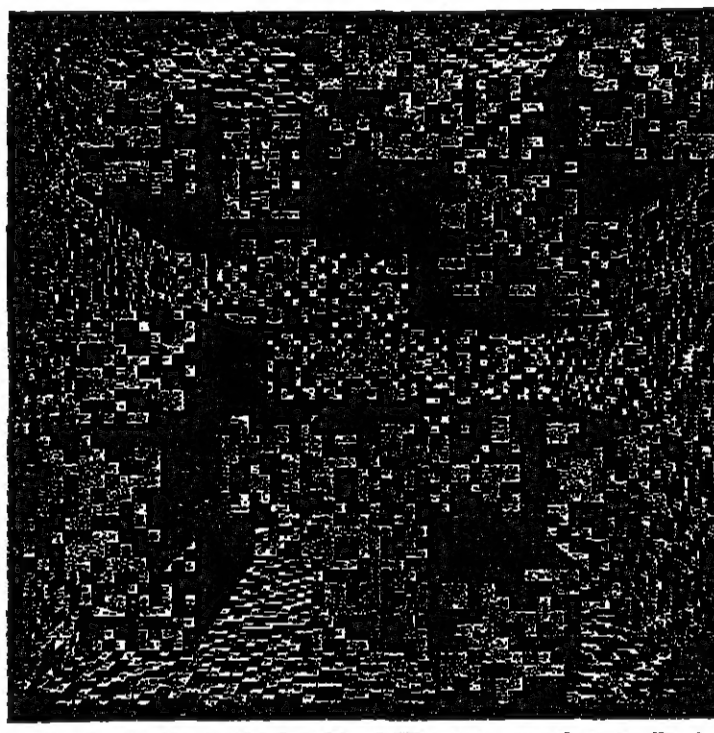
By 1910, Kandinsky, then 54, was already writing theoretical essays in which he sought to define certain "laws" of art in a quasi-scientific way. A few years later this great creative figure with his powerful subjectivity declared: "In the future we shall be led to a more precise and objective approach which will make it possible to undertake collective work in the field of experimental aesthetics. . . Any science of Art must be international." (Punkt und Linie im Raume, 1926).

## Spirit of '20s

The implausible coupling of the words "science" and "art," although one still comes across it today, is very much in the spirit of the twenties and probably reflects Kandinsky's assumption that some sort of inventory of the emotional significance of colors and forms could be elaborated that would have universal validity.

Constructivism, however, is only one part of Kandinsky, and although he returned to Moscow in 1918 and influenced the Russian intelligentsia by his prewar publications, the main body of constructivist artists arose in Russia in response to a revolutionary mood.

Pevsner and Gabo declared in 1920, in what is now referred to as their "Constructivist Manifesto" ("They called it a 'Realist Manifesto'"): "Above the rubble and ruins of a ravaged past, before the gates of a virgin future, we proclaim. . . Without going into what they actually did proclaim, it is worth noting the in-



Work by Ryszard Winiarski of Warsaw, on view in Paris.

terductory formula. It implies an unusually purposeful resolve to break with the past and to free the visual arts from any considerations that lie outside their own inner necessity. In their view, a painting or a sculpture was a "concrete" object, with its own laws, its own coherence and logic that excluded any reference

to or description of the world of objects. This ferment within the newly established Soviet Union was to influence Kandinsky himself, but after Lenin's death and Stalin's rise to power it was decided officially that a different sort of "realism" was required, that the free-wheeling movements that

arose with the revolution were too far removed from the preoccupations of the people, and that art had to serve the purposes of propaganda.

The "realism" of a Pevsner or a Gabo implied that the work of art was an object among objects—a thing among things—a part of reality rather than a description of reality. The idea in itself is more fascinating than the art it actually produced. And part of the fascination comes from the fact that the most powerful Russian art of the past had been the icon and that Pevsner's art, referring, as it did at one point, to the icon painter's perspective, sought, in theory at least, to remove all reference from the work of art and make it "part of the world."

This was a characteristically "revolutionary" attempt, and one which failed because it ignored the necessities that rule most human response to the image. These descendants of this movement and of other similar movements are on the whole less persuasive still, being either exceedingly ascetic, or exceedingly formal, or both.

If constructivism had been allowed to run its course in the Soviet Union, it might have led to other things, or it might have hardened into dogma. As it is, however, it produced a brief and searing blaze, and left mostly ashes behind.

The show goes on to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen and then to the Souza Hertz Foundation outside Oslo.

## On the Trail of Unusual Pottery in Mexico

By Charles Hillinger

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico.—For Spencer MacCallum, a Los Angeles anthropologist, the long trail to an extraordinary pottery in a remote village in northern Chihuahua began in a New Mexico junk shop. It was there, in the town of Deming, that MacCallum found three pots that captured his fancy.

"Usually junk shop pottery is pretty horrible stuff. But these pots were beautiful, so nicely done. I thought to myself, somewhere there's a potter that did these who has tremendous talent," MacCallum, 46, recalls.

He bought the pots and asked the store owner where he had acquired them. MacCallum was told that a poor family had traded the pots for some used clothing and that they had brought the pots directly from the potter.

But the junk shop owner had no idea where the family had come from, other than "somewhere south of the border."

"I couldn't get the pots out of my mind. I had to track down the potter who made them," MacCallum said.

That was in February of last year. A month later, a terribly curious MacCallum and his mother, Lucile Heath MacCallum, 70, drove south 300 miles into Mexico

armed with photographs of the pots. They asked almost everyone they encountered if they recognized the pots in the pictures. When the anthropologist and his mother finally came upon the potter in a tiny village, Juan Quasada, the man they sought, was astounded.

"He couldn't believe a couple of Americans had photographed his pots, much less that they would come looking for the person who had made the pots," the anthropologist related.

MacCallum learned that Quasada, 37, like others in the village of 600 men, women and an abundance of children, had a few cows and grew vegetables on the slopes of the mountain towering over the town. The village is located in a rich archaeological zone where pieces of prehistoric pottery often are unearthed by people plowing fields.

Quasada, the father of seven children aged 12 to 9, had never seen pottery made. But with an experimental, inventive mind, he evolved his own technology and fashioned his own materials. For instance, he makes a paintbrush by snipping off a few locks of hair from his daughter, Mirya, 9, and wrapping the hair around the end of a thin flat stick.

His pigments are minerals and roots he gathers in the mountains. It is from the mountain

overlooking the village that the potter collects the orange and white clay which he carries down to the village on the backs of burros.

He uses no potter's wheel, no kiln. He rolls the clay with a rolling pin, then works his pots up from a single coil by deftly pinching and squeezing it with his hands. He fires his pots in the open air by carefully piling up dried cow dung around them and igniting it.

When Quasada paints his pots he does not plan out his complex designs. He simply begins and they evolve around his brush. Quasada began earning some money, not much, by going north to the United States and selling or trading the pots. He taught others in the village the art, so they, too, could have a source of income.

"I explained to Juan that he was truly an outstanding artist and that he should concentrate on quality and not quantity," MacCallum said. "We came to an agreement where I would pay him a stipend every month, freeing him from the constraints of turning out craftwork for sale."

The potter agreed and MacCallum, who is president of a Southern California firm that manufactures home water distillers, has been buying his total output ever since.

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